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towers and on Thursday, January 5, 1812. It is a hand tome double thest of eight paper and fifty-stavislumni It contains the new from all parts of the world, and i specially interesting an containing the proceedings of the Erroutive, Legislatice, and Justicial branches of the Government, installing the appointments, prome assignments, and discussiate in all departments of

assignments, and dismissize in all departments of for-ermont service. It contains a null report of army and many movements and orders. It includes as a special feature the political, personal, and social new and so-ciety groups of the Nation's Expilat.

In short, it is the bust and unity weekly paper in America giving, in addition to full general acts from all parts of the most, a complete indepartyle of the, decays, and proceedings of the Capital of the Nation, Termits Single copies, USI, DOLLAR, AND FIFTY UESTS we year two opies or mare to one address, one CENTS we year; ten copies w more to one address, one BOLLAR per copy. Postoys prepaid by the publishers. Non is the time to subscribe.

WASHINGTON B C MARCH 25 1882

Population of the National Capital 180,000.

Amusements To-Night. NATIONAL THEATRE-" Banker's Daughter," Foun's Outra-House-Thatcher's Montels Navone Tenetic-National Hiller Fair, Lancoln Halt.—" The Summelers."

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN point with pardonable pride to the remarkable increase in its business its circulation has increased is unprecedented in the history of Washington newspapers, and during the last year it contained 4,616 more new advertisements than in the year before. These factashow that the citizens of the District have rec-CAN as a live newspaper, and its value as an advertising medium. Its circulation has fully trebled since it came under the control of the present management-a period of only fifteen months. The Weekly Re-PUBLICAN, which is now less than three months old, has already acquired a circulation greater than that of all the weekly editions of the other Washington papers combined, and is daily largely increasing. Its advocacy of the anti-Bourbon movement has given it large influence in Virginia and other Southern States which are endeavoring to free themselves from the old-fogyism of Department commenced to relax. There the past and place themselves in the line of political and material progress and prosperity. The Republican will keep pace with the spirit of the times, and add such new features from time to time as will continue it as the liveliest and brightest newspaper published at the National Capital.

CONFIDENTIAL letters should be filed in the grate.

THE antipodes of thought are shown in the Monroe Doctrine and the Blaine

VEHENENT assertion of its own solidity is one evidence of the disintegration of the Bourbon edifices.

Proasts harnessed to a scavenger's cart would not present a more unseemly spectacle than the American eagle in the guano trade.

THE latest device for extending our commerce is to compel other nations to trade with us by the judicious employment of superior "moral force." The moral influence of a nation, ac-

fording to the latest definition, is its capacity to use brute force. And this is the nineteenth century of Christianity. No committee of Congress has ever

given more constant and intelligent attention to its duties than the present House Committee on Naval Affairs. It is not for stating but for a voluntary

Kitcopt to fortify the British position in regard to the arbitrary arrest of American citizens that Mr. Lowell is censured. It is a serious mistake to put a gown

un the statue of Professor Henry. Neither robes nor petticoats should disfigure the statues of men in this age and

Tin: Vermont Democrats are getting rendy for a vigorous campaign. They have become so accustomed to being thrashed that they appear to enjoy the

Beaconspiele employed in South Africa the sort of "moral influence" that the present Administration in the United States is charged with neglecting to exert in South America.

That a large majority of the House are in favor of the franking privilege no one doubts. If the sober judgment of the House prevails Mr. Edmunds' proposition will become a law.

In would seem that when the Post stated that Mr. William Brown "preferred Grant " that amiable and frisky organ intended to convey the idea that Grant was Brown's pet version.

We are getting even with the French for the high prices paid to hear Bernhardt and Patti. Parisians have been paying eight dollars per capita for the privilege of hearing the American prima donna Marie Van Zandt.

The revenue marine is as much a part of our national defenses as the army or navy, and quite as essential as either of those establishments. Its worn-out officers should have a retired list, if any class of officials are deserving of such

Tirk Congressional Record for the last three or four weeks contains more good reading than has graced that publication for some years. Some of the speeches are really eloquent, containing passages that will boom along the corridors of time between the covers of school-readers. populies and other foreign nations is that ex- Constitution, down to that of the Alabama in experimenting on iron-clads. If our influence " for its success.

Mr. Blaine to the Fore.

Mr. Blaine is always good in melodrama, whether as the heavy man, with fleree eyebrows, bent upon spoils, or as the juvenile man, prancing in lightly and resening struggling innocence from the toils of villainy. Take his present attitude. He is viewed by some as the heavy villain, endeavoring to bear Peru away from the clutches of Chili only to subject her to his own desires and those of his retainers, while by others he is admired as the gallant knight, who only seeks to give her liberty and protection. From the house-tops his voice is all for Peru. In his parlor, when in conference with Shipherd, there is an undertone of guano. Three hours at evening, July 25, interrupted only by his "midnight visit to the President," and two hours the next morning in conclusion, was not a long time for Mr. Blaine to give to Mr. Shipherd if he was a responsible person, whose scheme and arguments really interested him. But it would have been a great deal of time to waste on a mere blatherskite, such as Mr. Blaine painted Shipherd in December.

The Shipherd scheme was to save Peru from the rapacity of Chili that she might be devoured by the guano-hunters of whom he sought to be the chief. There was to be nothing for Peru. Whose victim should she be? This was Shipherd's only question. Was it also Mr. Blaine's? That is a living issue, and one which has been deemed worthy of investigation by

It is not the first time Mr. Blaine has has met inquiries seriously affecting his Shipherd begged for. This Minister official life, with irrelevant lectures di- Hurlbut swore should be. Calderon was rected at other people. On a former oc- their man. He would yield no territory, silence all tongues. His nomination for self for pay. The pawnbrokers were the Presidency within a few days was hoped for by the Democrats and feared by many Republicans. Both were therefore inclined to let him alone. His defeat gave him continued immunity, for each party desired his good will. In the Senate he then had condonement and an and circulation. The rapidity with which asylum. It is doubtful whether on the present occasion he will be able so airily to avoid the inquiry of which he is the central object. Of course he will try.

The guano business loomed up, it will be remembered, long before he left the State Department. The Blaine policy and the windy letters of Shipherd to ognized the importance of THE REPUBLIC Huribut were strikingly similar. Blaine and Shipherd were in the summer equally incensed at Chili and equally impressed with the idea that her hand

Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one,

Their voices could not have been told apart. When Blaine declared that Chilishould not have the guano beds of Peru It was in the same key in which Ship- desires a failure of President Arthur's herd swore that Peru herself should not efforts to ameliorate the condition of

The sympathy which existed between these two large-minded Americans waned when Mr. Blaine's hold upon the State was a natural disposition to clear the decks. Every man for himself. Huribut unloaded himself to Blaine of the letters from Shipherd he had been receiving all summer. He was no such a person as that worthy had taken him for, And then on the 3d of December Mr. Blaine, who was just going out of office, bristled up indignantly at Shipherd, and wrote him that the Government could hardly keep its hands off of him for having written such wicked letters to Hurlbut. And now, as we remarked all is being investigated.

Suddenly there is a diversion. Mr. Suddenly there is a diversion. Mr. Blaine reads in the papers "the text of the protocol celebrated between Mr. Trester cot and Senor Halmaceda, Chilian Min-THE red men have cost the country ister of Foreign Affairs, as published in \$223,000,000 in the last ten years, and this the Chilian official papers in Lima." He Is but one item in the cost of race antago- reads as a part of the protocol various things agreed to by Mr. Trescot, and the following at its close:

Finally Mr. Trescot believed it necessary to telegraph to his Government and await instructions as to whether he should offer the good offices of the United States in the form and under the conlitions previously expressed.

And yet Mr. Blaine in a published interview pretends not to understand that Mr. Trescot has signed any protocol. What did he and Balmaceda do about it according to the dispatch? They celebrated a protocol." That is they solemulzed it. With much formality they entered into a mutual understanding. That it is to "celebrate" in such a case,

"The dispatches are a little confused." says Mr. Blaine. Where is the confusion? Simply in stating something which Mr. Blaine desires to confuse? He thinks Chili was alone in agreeing with herself: to the protocol, and that Mr. Trescot telegraphed the State Department to know if his good offices should be used to secure the compliance of Peru. He understands that our State Department declined. Why does Mr. Blaine see confusion in a plain and exact statement that his friend Trescot and the Chilian Secretary have agreed to a protocol, and then find no question as to the correctness of the document itself? Has he private advices? He finds the State Department less compliant than Mr.

Prescot. The substance of Mr. Blaine's interview in the Post, which he has taken good care should be telegraphed everywhere is, that tented to be themselves elected. This 'the general result was precisely what he had predicted when Mr. Trescot's instructions were revoked;" "Peru is to be despoiled;" "Trescot was forbidden to say one word about it." Then, to prove this, he quotes from Mr. Frelinghuysen's instructions that "the President wishes in no manner to dictate or make any authoritatics utterance to either Chill or their numbers at headquarters. Peru. The President recognizes Peru and Chili to be independent Republics, to which he has no right or inclination to dietate," "Of course," says Blaine, when Mr. Trescot was thus made powerless Chili and the English bondholders

had it all their own way." Does Mr. Blaine mean to say that Mr. Trescot should have been instructed to of the Merrimac should be distributed 'dictate" and "make authoritative atterance?" If not, then he means nothing but to play upon the public credulity. And under what right should the United States dietate to two nations of another continent at war with each other? On present session a similar memorial was this subject Mr. Frelinghuyaen in his instructions added the following, which Mr.

Blaine omitted to quote: Were the United States to assume an attitude in icitation toward the South American republies, dictation toward the South American republies, even for the purpose of preventing war, the greatcsi of cylis or to preserve the autonomy of nations, it must be prepared, by army and mavy, to enforce its mandate, and, to this end, tax our people for the exclusive benefit of foreign nations The President's policy with the South American

with which you are entirely familiar,

But being asked by the Post reporter whether he thought we could have dictated terms to Chili without a war, Mr.

Blaine cheerily responded: With entire case, There never was such ar-rant noncense taiked as the possibility of a war with Chill. The difference in power of the two countries renders the blee of a war ridiculous. We are too big to make war on Chili, and Chili is too small to make war on us. The moral power f the United States, judiciously exerted, could have saved the autonomy of Peru

.What a brave and honorable and brilliant foreign policy is Mr. Blaine's! The above contains it all. "Chili is too small to make war on us." Therefore we can dictate to her in affairs not our own. And this is Mr. Blaine's conception of "the moral power of the United States "-not the repect inspired by a just friend, but the fear inspired by being "big!" How ism?

with war powers he had better make devastating assaults of the Merrimac. way for some one who has heard of good will, argument, and persuasion. If we not menace her, he can have no influence

have to be been anew. Mr. Blaine did not want anything less than to dictate who should be dictator in been on trial, nor is it the first time he | Peru. This Landreau also desired. This asion many circumstances combined to and so Peru must borrow and pawn herready, and their terms were such as to make Chilian rapacity a benefaction. Our Eagle, under orders of Mr. Blaine, was to hover over Peru while our vultures devonred her.

President Arthur had other views. By retaining Mr. Blaine in the State Department, and allowing him to name Mr. Prescot as an envoy to carry out those views, he exhibited a generous consideration which has not been found a very profitable investment. It has turned out to be like putting new wine into old bottles. The instructions to Mr. Trescot were not at all in the temper desired by ments to the sky. the President. True he revised them ness of a subordinate who is being overmust be stayed. They seemed to have- President had such misgivings as to what might be done under them that he modified them by telegraph while the envoy

vas on his way. The protocol to which Mr. Trescot asents no doubt pleases Mr. Blaine, who that Mr. Blaine would be glad of an opportunity just at this time to discuss al- rial and imprescriptible usage. most any other branch of the South American policy than that which is now being investigated by a committee of Congress, and in which his name so frequently appears.

The Next Congress.

The struggle for the possession of the next House of Representatives has unless fine their antagonisms to the conzeal and fidelity they exhibited. In will be required. Men must get ready to choose between a Republican not of their choice and a Democrat. This will be responded to by every high-minded and public-spirited man who really believes the success of the Democratic party would work harm to the Republic,

On Monday evening the Republican Congressional Committee meets to or ganize. A small executive committee, some of whose members would work all summer at their posts, can do much good. There are funds to be raised, of which a very inconsiderable part should

ome from people in public employ, There should be an earnest, influential, and reliable committee on finance, and t treasurer in whom they can confide, If half a dozen members could remain in Washington during most of the summer they could divide the work of conferring with those who come from the South for counsel or aid. There is a great field for work. The Bourbon voke rests lightly on thousands who will shake it off if wisely met half way. Let not this condition of while to prevent Bourbon restoration there must be co-operation among Republicans who do not personally cherish each other. All are not too many, and unity will so promise success that re-

ruiting will thereby be made possible. It seems as though some Republicans who have districts easily won are conhould not be so. A Democratic House would make the struggle of 1884 more doubtful. If we do not now divide the South it will be for lack of energy, wisdom, and patriotism. The Congressional Committee should have a real executive vide the labor as always to have some of able to produce desirable results.

Prize-Money to the Officers and Crew of the Monitor.

A bill has been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate to award prize-money to the officers and crew of the Monitor. At the session of 1874 a memorial to that effect was presented, praying that the estimated value among them, as the value of the Alabama had been to the officers and crew of the Kearsurge. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, but no further action was taken upon it. During the again presented, which had the same reference. The committee have reported upon it, recommending that its prayer be granted and that a bill to that effect be passed.

In their report the committee give a list of twenty-two precedents, commencing

pressed in the immortal address of Washington. by the Kenrsage, in each of which the esteemed contemporary will examine the victorious vessels.

There seems to be no good reason, only were untold millions of property saved from destruction but the whole of our blockading fleet.

Who believes that any of our wooden vessels guarding the Southern coast would | real motive power. have withstood the Merrimac any better than the Cumberland, the Congress, or the Minnesota? Had she escended the Potomac the Capital of the Union would in all probability have been at her mercy. In short, it is difficult to assign limits to much does this differ from mere ruffian- her destructive power. But for the timely arrival of the Monitor in Hampton Roads, the skill and indomitable courage of her If Mr. Trescot has no higher view of daring commander, Admiral (then Lieureal moral power than has Mr. Blaine he tenant) Worden, and her officers and will see no middle ground between in- crew, our whole fleet of wooden ships, action and dictation. If he has conside and probably our whole sea coast, would ered himself powerless because not armed have been exposed to the terrible and

The following extract from a speech of Edward Everett at a dinner given by the menace Chili, she will not yield. If we merchants of Boston to the Naval Comhave a Minister who pouts because we do mittee, shortly after the memorable engagement, gives an eloquent description with her, and the whole business will of the most remarkable naval combat of modern times:

> If there is an incident in the history of the wawhich more than any other deserves to be referred to a direct interposition of an over-ruling Providence, it is the arrival of the heaven-directed lit tie versel at Fortress Monroe, after her rough, un comfortable voyage from New York, on the even lug of the 8th of March, 1802, at the close of a deof havor, I had almost said of terror. The mind recoils from the contemplation of the state of things which would have existed had the rayages of the Merrimac been renewed on the morning of the 9th. But the avenger was at hand. After an all but sleepless voyage from New York of finysix hours, in a vessel whose construction, who enginery, whose armament, whose capacity for offensive or defensive service were all untried. the gallant Worden, at surrice the next morning, bare calmly down to the encounter with his gigan-tic adversory smidst the wrecks of her yesterday's devastations (the top-masts of the sunken Cumber land peering mournfully above the waters, the Congress burned to the water's edge, the Minnesots, marked out as the next victim, belple-siy aground) went found and round him-to use the graphic language of an eye-witness, "as a cooper goes round a cask"—and drove him crippled and discomitted back to his harbor, never more to leave it until he went up self-destroyed in frag-

The victory of the Monitor is one of twice, though not finally, but the willful- the most brilliant in our history and has incumbency. Their fullure was conspicuvalue of its results, the prayer of the memorial, sustained as it is by so numerous an array of precedents, should be granted and the bill taken up and passed. No one who has any patriotic feeling will gradge this tribute to the brave men whose valor and skill have have them, for they belonged to his cli- Peru. And, besides, it is very natural reflected imperishable glory upon the country, sanctioned as it is by immemo-

> Support of Free Schools. In a recent article in opposition to Senator Logan's proposition to devote the proceeds of the tax on distilled spirits to the support of free public schools, the relied on their own means and efforts commenced. It must result disas- have been most successful in building up trously to the Republican party their public school systems. In this con-Republicans can agree to con- nection the Post mentions the State of Indiana, with its ten-million ventions. If nominations only bind fund, as a fine illustration of those who prevail in convention, how what a State can do on its own accan a party be more than a faction? If count. The State of Indiana has done

> the nomination of General Garfield had nobly in the matter of free schools, but only been supported by those who voted its fund is in the main the result of carefor it in convention and the voters they fully husbanding means provided by the defented cared more for their party her school fund. Long before that time than for any man, and set an the General Government had set apart example well worthy of all by the the sixteenth section of land in each township for school purposes, Besides every congressional district this sacrifice these sections there were swamp lands, from which much school revenue has been derived. It is creditable to the State that the bounty of the National Government has been so well taken care of. The schools of Indiana are in an enviable condition of efficiency, and the people will see that no backward step is taken. But it is not true that Indiana has relied on herself in this regard. On the contrary, she has taken and used the money that came

from the surplus revenue and sales of lands, and her school fund consists largely of non-negotiable bonds of her own -her own pledges to pay so much for her own schools. If all arguments against Government aid to the public schools can be disposed of as readily as this the opposition will be trivial.

The Attorney-General's Letter. The letter of the Attorney-General to

Mr. Saunders, who has been employed by him to aid the United States attorney for South Carolina in the prosecution of offenders against the election laws, is affairs be slighted. If it is deemed worth, highly satisfactory. It indicates an intention to have the Government's law business attended to. It is refreshingly sitive, and aims at the more influential offenders. He has selected a gentleman of the Democratic faith in taking Mr. Saunders, but he states that is because he believes that this his high sense of professional honor will secure the Government his best services, while his political opinions will convince the South Carolinians that the prosecutions are not for political effect. This is an experiment and deserves a trial. Mr. Saunders will find in Judge Melton, the United States attorney, a practical and committee, whose members will so di- able man. Together they ought to be ternational comity as were those un-

It is often said that there can be no political redemption for South Carolina. Nor can there be until some brave Democratic leaders shall determine to try the power of leadership with the negroes instead of existing methods. blacks would now trust any white men who would forever abandon and openly antagonize their old foe, the Bourbon Democracy. Now is the time for a change, If the law-abiding portion of the Democratic party will range themselves on the side of justice and do their whole duty in the creation of opinion and giving ton residents and sojourners in our midst protection to witnesses and jurors in the is due to defective sidewalks. A great ming trials old party lines can be ob- moral reform will be promoted by any literated, and South Carolina can in time citizen who puts a good walk in place of be transferred from Bourbon rule to the the rough, ragged bricks in front of his rule of the majority under native white premises.

leadership. THE proposition of the House Naval up as arbiter of nations, because we are Committee to expend ten millions in the such a big-fisted, burly fellow that we can construction of cruising vessels is assailed terrify the smaller nations into compliwith the destruction of the British frigate by the Sunday Capital under the impressance with our terms." That is the "new Guerriere by the United States frigate sion that the money is to be squandered American policy." It depends on " moral

estimated value of the ships destroyed or report and bill of the committee the fact rendered useless was granted and dis- will be apparent that no armored ships tributed to the officers and crew of our are contemplated. The vessels for the construction of which the bill provides Dr. G. A. Gessner was here to cause an it to be made into the military record of G. therefore, why the same action should and iron not so well adapted to this use not be taken in the case of the Monitor, as the kind of steel designated in the The importance of the victory gained by bill. About the only serious objection her can hardly be overestimated. Not urged against the proposed craft is insufficient speed, and this cannot be overcome so long as our line officers insist on multiplying resistance by carrying a forest or a lumber-yard in the air above the

> True fact that a commission of experts pled by the city post-office as unsafe shows the necessity for the Government to take active steps for the erection of a building for the permanent occupancy of the Washington post-office. The location should be on Pennsylvania avenue Seventh street. Sufficient ground should purchased to enable the erection of a building ample in acommodations to satisfy the rapidly increasing postal business of this city. It should be a matter of pride in the General Government to place in its beautiful Capital the model post-office for the entire country, and there should be no delay in appointing a committee to make a selection of the site.

For forty years before the war the Democratic party had no higher aim than to foster and protect negro slavery. In the assumed interest of slavery one wing of the Democratic party made war on the Union, and waged bloody strife from 1861 to 1865. Since the war opposition to the rights of the colored people has been the inspiration of the Democracy, almost its only stock in trade. At this time there are thirty Democrats in the House who owe their sents to the suppression of colored votes—a suppression achieved by bloody violence and by almost every species of crime. In the face of these facts is it likely that colored men are the likely that col looking for friends or allies in the Demoeratic organization?

WHEN the Democrats got control of the House in 1875 they didn't know what to do with it, nor did they learn how to run that part of our governmental mechanism during the six years of their never been surpassed in the annals of one and was frankly confessed by candid ruled is manifest in them after all. The naval warfare. In view, therefore, of its organs of their party. But this bad great importance and the inestimable record will not decrease the zeal and energy with which they will struggle to clect a majority of the next House. To prevent the accomplishment of such a purpose is the one great duty that lies immediately before the Republican party.

Is the Republican party cannot sleep at nights ecause of the many wives of the Mormons, why did the Republican party allow the great armies which suppressed secession to be disbanded in 1865 and 1866 without putting down polygamy ?-New York World. We give it up. Now we will ask one.

If the Democratic party cannot sleep at nights because of the present high tariff. why did the Democratic party allow the last Democratic Congress, which was in Post asserts that those States which have favor of "a tariff for revenue only" to go out of power without any reduction of rather than on the General Government duty on any imported article except quinine? Ay, tell us that, and unyoke,

We regret to be obliged to state that the New York Tribune has not yet had a word of censure for William Brown, the Blaine man who so awfully abused the late President in the Post over the signature of "Justice." It would appear from this that Mr. Reid had gone out of the Garfield business. Can it be that he no longer finds it profitable?

The course of free public lectures now n progress at the National Museum is a happy device for promoting the great object of the founder of the Smithsonianthe increase and diffusion of knowldge." What is most needed in regard to science is its popularization, and this will be greatly advanced by such lectures as constitute this course.

Ir there are any Democratic statesmen at the Capitol whose time is not entirely occupied they would do well to devote a portion of their elegant leisure to the preparation of a tariff plank for the 1884 latform on which the prohibitory proectionists and rabid free-traders of their unhappy party can unite. A stupendous straddle must be achieved.

According to Mr. Fink, a railroad has a fair right to charge a farmer the difference between the present value of his produce and the sum it would be worth if the road had not been built. In other words, farm lands must not be enhanced

to throw mud at Senator Edmunds. savs:

For the first time, perhaps, in his public caree the course of Senator Formunds is being criticised adversely by the cress of his own party. The cause of this is one aid he gave in reviving the franking privilege. By general consent his action is proprivilege nounced unwise and impolitie.

The two measures more provocative of ong debate than any others recently brought before Congress—the anti-polygamy and the Chinese immigration billshaving passed both Houses, it may be reasonably expected that there will be a luli in the tide of oratory and a general settling down to work. The imprisonment of American citi-

zens on alleged suspicions, but without preferring charges or giving opportunity for trial, is as palpable a violation of infriendly acts for which Great Britain settled with the United States at Geneva some years ago. THE magnificent park of the Soldiers'

Home ought to be kept up as one of the

great attractions of the Capital, but it should not be maintained for the public by the money paid by soldiers to provide themselves a home in their old age. And why do the Commissioners shut all but negate? It is estimated that sixty-five per cent. of the profamity indulged in by Washing-

"WE shall not have to fight if we set

His Military Record Vindiented by Genernis Grant and Sherman.

The Critic recently contained a statement that pr. G. A. Gessner was here to cause an inquiry turgly, especially with reference to his expedition into Mississippi and the battle of Guntown. into Ausmentspi and the battle of Guntown. This is a very old story, and Gesmor seems to have been reciting it a good while. On the 24th of February last General Sturgis addressed to the Adjutant-General of the army sletter, in which, after reviewing the unfortunate expedition into Mississippi, he says that he has been assailed by "false and libelous imputations" in newspapers and that the attack has "now assumed the form of a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, circulated by G. A. Gesener." He denounces as "a stupid false hood, told with malicious intent," the statemen has condemned the building now occu- in that petition that he was ever required to or ever did appear before any court of inquiry, says that "a board of investigation convened for the estensible purpose investigating the causes of the disaster to the troops under his command." He says he was only permitted to be present before this tribunal as a witness; that it was not a tribunal known to milltary law; and that he has never had made known or on one of the reservations bordering to him any conclusions at which it arrived. Yet, on the Avenue, and should be west of he says, "What appears to have been detached portions of that record were circulated to injure and defame me." Immediately after his return from the disastrous expedition he demanded a court of inquiry to examine into the matter. None was ordered. He repeated the request August 17, 1864, and January 12, 1865, but

> gis quotes from letters written by General Grierso and Colonel McMillan, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volum teers, in vindication of his conduct in Mississippi and also refers to Colonel Alex, Wilkins, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers; Colonel Joseph Karje, Sec ond New Jersey Cavalry, and Colonel George E Waring, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. He quotes the following letter, which was written without his knowledge or request, and the existence of which was unknown to him until the date of his letter to the Adjutant-General, February 24, 1882; Washington, Oct. 14, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

by Gessner, and renews his application for a court of inquiry.
On the 28th of February, 1882, he received from

the headquarters of the army General Sherman's answer through the Adjutant-General. It was that no court of inquiry was "at all necessary, as your record of service in the army is full from 1846 to date, and no charges or imputations from any authorized source exist against you." General Sturgis was then [authorized to print and circulate his letter, which he has done in pamphlet form. It is entitled "The Other Side, as viewed by Generals Grant, Sherman, and other distinguished officers," &c., and from it the above facts are given.

A lady and gentleman, the former accompanied by her faithful lap-dog, are alone in a railway carriage, the little darling being scented with musk until he was a sight to behold—or, to speak more securately, a perfume to inhale.

" Pardon me, madam," says the gentleman, "but ne odor of musk is disagreeable to me; would you have any objection to my lighting a cigar?" She has a very great objection, but the French being the politest nation in the world, he lights its cigar.

his cigar.

A few minutes later he drops into a doze, and the lady gould takes possession of the cigar and lrops it out of the window.

The action arouses the drops it out of the window.

The action arouses the gentleman, but he discreedly says nothing, and when the lady in har turn goes to sleep he gently but firmly grasps the dog and drops him out of the window.

When she awakens and misses her pet she is greatly excited, and asks the gentleman what he has done with her poor little dogste—where and oh, where can he be?

"Madame," says the gentleman, politely, "your dog seemed a very intelligent little animal, and you doubtless had trained him to fetch and earry. Maybe he saw you throw my cigar out of the window and thought you wanted him to bring it back, and so—"

A New Ern in Georgia. A correspondent at Gainesville writes: "There alighted from the Piedmont Air Line Railroad at saincaville, a few days since, three hundred people, who come to five thousand acres of land near here, purchased by them through the influence of the United States marshal of Georgia, General James Longstreet. They are Germans and Swisfrom New York suburbs, and who have resided and done business in those two States for a num-ber of years. There are forty-five heads of families

ber of years. There are forty-flye heads of families and about thirty single men, mostly mechanics. The heads of the families have owned and worked small garden farms on Long Island and in New Jersey, near New York city, where was their market. Besides paying for their lands, half broken, under cultivation, and half woodland, they bring all needed bousehold goods, farming tools and implements, and \$52,000 in cash. They will not devote any land to cotton planting. Hay, roots, grain, and fruit will occupy their attention. Another colony, but larger in numbers, have settled four and a half miles north of them. These, with other things considered, make the new era th other things considered, make the new of Georgia an accented one."—Attenta Post-Appe Cleopatra Real or Reputed.

Was Cleopatra the magnificent creature as we know her in pictures and in the marble of Mr. Storey's fine statute, or was she a snaky little woman that fascinated Marc Antony? The learned iconographists of Naples are disputing over a fine marble bust lately found at Sorrente over a flue marble bust Intely found at Sorrento, which some say is a portrait of Cleopatra, and others say is only a Roman lady of the time of Hadrian. The coin of those days give two very different heads of the beautiful Ptolemaic Queen, one a very grand Mrs Siddons-like head, with her san Anticehus en the obverse; the other with Autony on the obverse and herself on the reverse, represented as a small, thin-featured woman, like a species of antique Becky Sharp. These coins are well worth looking at; they are in the British Museum collection.—London Truth.

H. B. Claffin's Pleasantry.

Beccher preached last Sunday in Plymouth
Thurch, after an absence of three weeks on a lecuring tour in the West. At the close of the ser-

to throw mud at Senator Edmunds.

For the first time, perhaps in his public career.

The cores of Senator Edmunds in value by the construction of railroads.

The cores of Senator Edmunds in his public career.

The cores of Senator Edmunds in his public career.

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The cores of Senator Edmunds in his public career. me people," replied Beecher, "always judge folks from their own standpoint."

> Stownway Elbert. A seven-year-old boy, known only as Eihert stowed himself away in the hold of the State Line steamship State of Nebraska, before that vessel

salled from Glasgow, on March 30. The vessel had salled from Glasgow, on March 30. The vessel had been at sea two days when he appeared on deck. He said he had stowed himself away so as to get to his father in Montreal. He had no money. He pleaded hard for forgiveness, and said he won d do what he could toward paying his passage. The steerage passengers took great interest in him, and saved him from nuch hard work that might have been imposed upon him. When they landed as Casile Garden Elbert landed with them, and a subscription was taken up to forward him to Montreal.—New York Sun, gesterslay. The Piery, Untamed Reporter

This is the way the fery, untamed Toledo Bre reporter gets in his work: "Overhead the stars gleamed and sparkled and shot their rays like gleamed and sparkled, and shot their rays like silver lances through the frosty air. Low winds, still breathing of the winter's chills, chanted hoarsely among the chimneys of the houses, standing black and still against the starry sky. The street-langs, slickering landy in their places, seemed to nod in a certain wise way that said. Lack out: there's something in the air." As an introduction to the account of a raid on some disreputable houses, which was what the reporter had to describe, this is sot so bad. The chances are that the youth was paid by the column. Chicago Tribuse.

A Rattleanabe's Nest.

A young man who was ploughing with a pair of mules near Gonzales, Texas, not long ago observed in the morning that the off mule was suffering from a swellen jaw. On the principle that mules have no rights which their owners are bound to cepect, he raid no further attention to the mat-er until evening, when he noticed that the near nule was drawing away as far as possible from its nate. A closer inspection revealed the lead of a attlesmake attelling out from the straw collar of he afflicted beast, in which song quarters it had robably passed the winter.

FATE.

Out of the leaping furnace flame A mass of molten silver came: The first a cruciffa was made, Within a soldier's kuspesek laid; The second was a locket fulr.

Where a mother kept her dead child's halr;

FUN, PACT, FICTION.

The latest about "The Charge of the Heavy Brigado" is to call it "Tennyson's ring old tenpot."

"Referred to the Committee on Private Claims,"

as the speak thiof remarked when be side a legis-

One more unfortunate, weary of care importunate, sold her back hair.-New York Com-

Patti is said to guard herself carefully against sold. She evidently does not believe in free sing. - Boston Commercial Bulletin, It is had luck for thirteen persons to sit down

ogether at a table, especially if shere is only din-ner enough for ten.—Pronyunc. An encouraging sign of the times is found to

the failure of two New York pawnbrokers. When pawnbrokers fail the people must be The character of the Central American earth-

quake region is told by the name given to it by the aboriginal Indians: Cuscatlan—"the land that swings tike a hammock." Bonamy Price, in an English magazine, askr What is Monsy?" Honamy is evidently pub-

lishling an eight-page daily paper in a two-page town. -- Norristown Herald, Somebody threw a red light on the falls at Ni-agara the other night, and folks thought the cat-aract was blushing at the way the backmen round

there charge folks.—Roston Post The two oldest ex-Senators of the United States now living are Mr. Yulee, of Florids, and Mr. Cilley. of New Hampshire. The latter, who is ninety-one years old, is lying dangerously iii.

all to no purpose. The authorities seemed to consider a court of inquiry nunccessary. April 16, 1865, General Sturgls addressed a letter to General The Rentenant was badly bitten about three inches from the end of his vertebre, and twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Rio Grands, where he was stationed.—Texas Siftings. Grant, asking again for a hearing. General Stur-Market reports state that cowhides are fluctuating. We can youch for this, for a pair fluctuated a young man down the front steps of a house on

Four-and-a-half street last night. Her pa's feet were inside them. General Sheridan has fought sixty-four battles and he never knew what fear was until he stood on his front door-steps and heard the bell sirike two and realized that he had forgotten his excuss

Sunday-School Gazette. Mme. De Balme, widow of the great novelist, has sold her famous house in the Rue de Berri, Paris, to Baroness James de Rothschild for 509,000 france. Years ago there was no "de " in either the Balsas or the Rothschild family.

"The man who is anxious to know how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking his finger into the Onio River, then withdrawing it and looking for the hele."-Employee who has been fired out. The story of the discovery of a new mammoth cave in Kentucky was a hoax. The story was started by a man who saw Governor Blackburn's

mouth when he was shooting profanity therefror at an offending newspaper reporter. Said the Chicago girl, as she saw Bunthorne after the desertion of Patience sink down crushed; "What did he give up that way for? Why didn't the dratted fool sue her for breach of promise?

Chicago girls take a deep interest in a play Professor Doremus says that elephant milk is 100 per cent, richer in butter than the milk of a Jersey cow. But the worst of it is that an elephant is 190 per cent, worse than a cow to milk, having a tall at both ends to slosh round in a man's eyes.

A man in Ohio was struck by lightning and inc stantly killed a day or two since just as he was trying to say something original about winter lingering in the lap of spring. Even the immortal gods can't sland everything. - Burlington Hawkeye. Baron von Magnus, the Prussian diplomatic

who got into trouble for his silly toast at the Co-penhagon banquet to Sarah Bernhardt, is in an insane asylum at Gorlitz. He is gaining in health but the cloud upon his intellect is growing darke and darker. A prominent physician says that if mothers did not take up the senseless prattle of babies and hur it back at them under the plea that it is "bab! talk" children would learn sooner how to talk

plain. They repeat the jumble of syllables that they first hear. The death of a famous cockateo is reported in Philadelphia. His name was Tommy Prescott and he had for twenty-five years been before the

public as a performer in circus sideshows. He was a remarkable speaker, for a bird, and carned a salary for his owner of \$30 a week. M. Labouchere was talking with his tailor and remarking about the excellent dress of a gentle-man who was in the room. The tailor replied; "Yes; he has been a customer of mine for years He is now a major-general, and he has never paid me his account since he was lientenant.

A St. Catherine's (Canada) jury of twelve enlightened and thinking men, who were called to judge the facts of the case wherein a murder had probably been done—its victim a woman—eams o the fore with the conclusion, " Died by the visitation of God under su-plaious circuit The Athensum states that Mr. Herbert Spence

intends to pay a visit to the United States in the undertaken to write the life of Fielding for the vin will write on Keats, and Professor Jewett of Jeremy Taylor, for the same series, At a church festival in New York the fried

oysters were spoiled and condemned as unfit for road. The pious and benevolent managers by a formal vote sent them to the Old Ladies' Home without mentioning the source from which the came. Thus another unostentations act of char-is registered above.—New York Post.

Ex-Senator Joseph Cilley, of New Hampshire now ninety-one years of age, is lying at the point of death at Nottingham. He served in the war a 1812, and is, with one exception, the oldest ex United States Senator living. His brother, Jona han Cilley, was a Congressman from the same State, and was killed in a duel near Washington in February, 1838.

"Excuse me, Miss Mahoney, but may I inquire what this arrangement means that you have hung up on the kitchen wall?" "Oh, that? Sure an it's a dado, mum, and just wait till you see the beautiful paycock's feather I'll be afther hanging the dure. It's issthetic, I am, mum, if you plaze and my yallery greenery young man's comin' her to take tay wid me this evening."

One of the most accomplished of stenogram' One of the most accomplished of stenograms reporters is Miss Abbie Pulsifer, a description of Major S. D. Pulsifer, of Auburn sughter of brought up a family of the veteran of the profession in Muine. Miss Abbid and remember the time when she could not read and write phonography, and kept a phonography, and kept a phonography.

graphic diary when four years of age. The following judicious reminder has been posted on the curtain of the Grand Theatre, Rough in letters large enough to be read by every one present: "When a fire breaks out in a theatre the danger most to be dreaded is an indiscriminar rush for the doors. In the usual course the Grand Theatre is wholly evacuated in seven minutes, as that the last speciator can always leave the building long before any danger really exists.

A bear, wishing to rob a bee-hive, laid himself down in front of it and overturned it with his paw "Now," said he, "I will lie perfectly still and let the bees sting me until they are exhausfed and powerless; their honey may then be obtained with out opposition." And it was so obtained, but by a This narrative exhibits one aspect of the Fabian policy He sat at her feet in quiet peace. He looked inte her face and said sofily : "Ah, dear, I could sit her

forever." "Could you love?" answered she, "Yes sweet." "You are right sure you could, darling? I know it, my own." "Very well, then you is there, for I have an engagement to go out with young Mr. Fitzspooner, and I won't be back this evening. Turn down the gas and fasten the night-latch when you go away."—Steubenville Heroid.

A letter from Prince Louis Napoleon to au Eng is it: "My dear Blank: Here is a bill for £1,200 Old So-and-so (a celebrated money-lender of that day) says he will do it at once if you will back it. Please got up behind. Yours ever, L. N." Tha officer often "got up behind" the Prince's notes in the days when the inture Emperor of the French was a gay London bachelor, and the historian re-lates that the Frince was always a prompt payer,

A dealer in smokers' articles informed a Journal reporter yesterday that within the past two years the market has been flooded with all sorts of infi-tations of amber, some of which are so much like the real that the most experienced eye may be de-ceived. The genuine article is simply a fossil roain, and the imitators, starting from that point, have adopted for the basis of their counterfeits fresh rosins, which they treat in such a manner as to give their products all the appearances and most of the qualities of the tree article. most of the qualities of the true article,-Doylos

In connection with the recent death of Admiral Robert Loney, the "father" of the British navy, it is interesting to note that the "father" of the tritish army is said to be General G. Macdonald. honorary colonel of the Bedfordshire (Sixteenth) regiment, who was born on October 19, 1784, and who consequently since he still fives, is between ninely-seven and ninely-sight years old. The last battle in which he was engaged was that of Waterloo, in which he was wounded three times and mentioned in the dispatches for con-picuous gallantry. He enter d the army in 1800.